









## Troops Moving from St. Louis.

It will be seen by the following from the St. Louis Republic of the 29th, that large numbers of troops have been ordered to Bird's Point, including an Illinois regiment, and a regiment of Home Guards. Why are "Home Guards" sent more than to others from home? As soon as our Home Guards get their uniforms, we suppose King Lincoln will send them to the wars, too. It will also be seen that the 3 months volunteers refuse to enlist, and Home Guards must fill the list:

All day Saturday, troops were moving in different directions through the city, and every thing was excited and in activity among the military. In the morning the regiment of Zouaves, under Col. Smith, went down to the Arsenal, were reviewed, and returned. The depot of the Illinois, under Col. Smith, went down to the Arsenal, were reviewed, and returned. The depot of the Illinois, under Col. Smith, went down to the Arsenal, were reviewed, and returned.

The 10th Illinois regiment arrived on the North Missouri road just at dark and marched to the Arsenal. They were under orders to leave at an early hour on Sunday morning for Bird's Point, no doubt for rest being given, as an attack is immediately expected there. The 2d regiment of Home Guards were ordered to appear at the Arsenal Sunday morning, and it is expected they will also be sent down the river. The most serious apprehensions of an attack by the Southern forces on Bird's Point are entertained, and reinforcements will be furnished as rapidly as possible.

From present appearances, but few of the three months volunteers, whose time has expired, will re-enlist for the war.

## Escape of Twenty-Nine Prisoners

FROM THE ST. LOUIS JURY.—We learn from the St. Louis papers that on Sunday last the prisoners confined in the county jail made their escape. The deputy jailer was going his rounds, removing the buckets from the cells, and when he reached the last one, in which was confined Ulysses Harrison, a murderer, Aleck McBride and Bryan Malone, two equally desperate characters, he was attacked, knocked down, gagged, and locked in the cell. These men then got the keys and opened all the cells. Thirty-one prisoners escaped, but two were afterwards caught. Among the fugitives were: Michael Lyon, charged with murder; John Dugan, murder; Hugh McDonald, alias Doc Riley, robbery; Michael Kennedy, wife poisoning and bigamy.

MORE PROPHESIES FULFILLED.—A squad of captured New York Zouaves, on reaching Richmond the other day, were heard to declare that of all the hopes, prophecies, and promises held up to them by their leaders, the cry that they should be "in Richmond in July" was the only one fulfilled. They also freely add that if they had not made the trip—it was "a hard road to travel" in July. The Washington Star, a Messianic organ, made this prophecy which was literally fulfilled. Their "traps," guns and all were thrown away.

Among the volunteers already here there are not a few with company baggage as heavy and unwieldy as half a regiment's baggage should be. The change, however, to one of the things they have on their backs is, no doubt, a relief. The fact that they have to carry their baggage on their backs is a relief. The fact that they have to carry their baggage on their backs is a relief.

There are men so void of philosophy as to say that the mere fact of firing upon Fort Sumter, was the cause of the war between the North and the South. They cannot look back that point and see the long line of events which transpired for years previous, all culminating in the attack on the Fort and which is perfectly justifiable. From a certain position they condemn an action without examining the causes which led to the result. With as much reason they could condemn the battle of Lexington and the firing upon the British soldiers, without the examination of previous acts which led to the Revolution.

There are men in the North who denounce the secessionist President and the abolition party as the cause of the war; there are men here, born upon the soil, who say that the South is the aggressor, that the South first gave cause of and inaugurated the war. We would like to exchange our Southern comrades for our Northern friends.

A man was threatened with being knocked down as a secessionist in New York yesterday for quoting the following sentence from the Declaration of Independence: "To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A correspondent says that the reason Gen. Wool is not called to active service is that the Cabinet has two or three Presidential aspirants, who don't want a great soldier who has already been spoken of by the people for President in their way.

The Lincoln organs will have enough to do to chronicle the desertions from the Federal forces, without troubling themselves about those from the Southern army.

The organs of Lincoln made a factious blow previous to the battle of Manassas, but that terrible event damaged their windpipes.

Mr. Lincoln, in accepting the services of foreign army officers, makes a public advertisement of the inferiority of his countrymen.

In the heat of the battle at Bull Run, the stone bridge became the bridge of sighs.

Recent intelligence informs us that the Hon. Alfred Ely, of New York, was on his way to the Southern Congress.

Look out for the National Tax-Collectors, ye unconditional Union men!

Two men were arrested in Memphis, charged with being spies.

AN IMMENSE WAGON-LOAD THEFT.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times says:

I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhauled by Mr. Van Wyck's committee. I understand that a manufacturer in Brooklyn, New York, sent an agent here some time ago with a proposition to sell several hundred wagons to the Government. He was introduced by a Senator to the proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government had no need of wagons—that it would rely on steamboats and railroads, and thus dispense with the old-fashioned modes of transportation. The poor fellow went home with a frown in his car, and the manufacturer made up his mind to the sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for a market until the revival of business after the termination of the war. But he was soon aroused from his melancholy mood by the arrival from Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons, and a good many more than he could furnish. I understand that these wagons were received from the Government thirty dollars per wagon more than the manufacturer offered to sell them for. The parties who are to reap this rich harvest are well known here.

WASHINGTON, July 29. The House, after much squabbling, passed a bill for the relief of the St. Louis Republic of the 29th, that large numbers of troops have been ordered to Bird's Point, including an Illinois regiment, and a regiment of Home Guards.

Cox's Peace Proposition in the House to-day is the most damaging thing he could do to meet the Confederate Rebels in a peace commission of defense. It is to meet the Confederate Rebels in a peace commission of defense. It is to meet the Confederate Rebels in a peace commission of defense.

Assembling Negligence at Washington—The Rebel-Moving Toward Harper's Ferry—Harney and Wool to be Ordered into Active Service as Professional Candidates for the Army.

(Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1861. The Senate adopted an amendment to-day to the Taxation bill, increasing the present rate on taxed articles ten per cent, and the present free list ten per cent, thus making the bill almost prohibitory. There is great objection to the bill as thus amended, although but seven Senators voted against it.

The Senate likewise agreed to a tax on raw, white and colored sugar of two cents per pound, and colored sugar of one cent per pound; molasses five cents per gallon; on tea fifteen cents per pound, and coffee four cents.

Assembling Negligence of the number and during of the secessionists in the employ of the Government have been under to-day before Mr. Potter's special committee. The committee has been under to-day before Mr. Potter's special committee.

Reliable information has been received that the Rebels are advancing on Washington, but moving toward Harper's Ferry. General Harney and Wool are to be ordered into active service. Major General McClellan is making great reforms here.

The Navy Department is most active in its efforts to render the blockade effective before the cotton crop comes in. To that end, twenty clipper ships have been purchased.

Mr. Richardson and McClellan have been recommended by the Illinois delegation for the position of Brigadier-General.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Project of the Rebels for Capturing Washington—Lee to Advance Baltimore—McClellan and Hemmings to Dislodge Rosecrans—Cry For Peace.

(Special to the N.Y. Times.)

WASHINGTON, July 29. In these exciting times, when so many rumors are flying about the capital, it is not surprising that the people are in a state of excitement.

They think it useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy our army and Baltimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have begun to put it into practice.

According to my authority, Gen. Lee, who has now, as you know, set his corps in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his forces to the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about thirty miles from Washington. Once there, he will be joined by the secessionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then attack Washington on its unprotected and defenseless side.

At the same time, Beauregard will make a movement against McClellan, whom he will soon have in his power, and prevent his taking part in the defense of the city. Johnston will be left to watch and counteract Patterson's movements; a strong column will be sent against Bull Run from Richmond; and Pryor, the cavalier of the how-to-kill, and Hemmings, the companion of Walker, the filibuster, will dislodge the Union position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the Rebels have adopted.

I know of no other plan, and I am of the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day, and that they are now expecting to capture the city. I know also that a great many persons, mainly the politicians, will tell the people into mistaken confidence. What will be the consequence? The nation, suddenly aroused by the affair at Bull Run, will, under these soothing assertions, go to sleep, until awakened by a new disaster.

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## REMOVAL OF GEN. BEE.

The correspondence of the Charleston Mercury speaks as follows of this gallant officer:

The name of the officer deserves a place in the highest niche of fame. He displayed a gallantry that scarcely has a parallel in history. The brave of the morning's battle was sustained by his conduct until past two o'clock. Overwhelmed by superior numbers and compelled to yield he fired a last shot; everything before him, General Bee rode up and down his lines, encouraging his troops by everything that was dear to them, to stand up and repel the enemy who threatened their destruction. At last his own brigade dwindled to a mere handful, with every field officer killed or disabled. He rode up to Gen. Jackson and said: "General, they are beating us back."

The reply was, "Sir, we'll give them the bayonet."

Gen. Bee immediately rallied the remnant of his brigade, and his last words to them were, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Follow me!" His men obeyed the call, and at the head of his column, the very moment when the battle was turning in our favor, he fell, mortally wounded. He never recovered his wounds, but he never saw such gallantry. He never murmured at his suffering, but seemed to be consoled by reflection that he was doing his duty.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

It is believed that the army can be reformed in a few days if it is not reformed in a few days.

No apprehension is entertained from the batteries of Manassas Junction. The army is in a state of excitement.

The spirit of the troops who are in advance of the army is in a state of excitement.

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## The Blockade—Important Aspect—A Formal Declaration.

The following article, from the New York News of Friday last, possesses such present importance as to be sure to attract general attention. We have not seen the official communication of the Admiral, but do not doubt the reliability of the News:

## THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

An official communication on the subject of the blockade has been made to this Government by Admiral Milne, commanding the British fleet in the Gulf of Mexico. By what means the purpose of this document has found its way to the public eye is, perhaps, needless to inquire, the fact that it should have been so is a matter of course.

When the contents of confidential State papers are revealed by those who hold them in custody, there is seldom lacking an abundant reason of public policy for the revelation. By suffering Admiral Milne's views, communicated to his official superiors, to be made public, the British Government is in a position to address a semi-official notice to the President and Cabinet at Washington.

The action of the Government upon a subject involving deeply the interests of a commercial people, like a blockade, must necessarily be predicated upon the information received from the agents who are at the spot. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has informed us by his remarks in Parliament that his Government would respect a neutral blockade, and that it distinctly takes the ground that the blockade is inefficient.

The British commander, whose opinion is backed by the British Government, is in a position to tell us with emphasis that our attempt to close the selected ports has been characterized by the British Government as a violation of the law of nations.

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THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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